

JAN 15 1969

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South Viet Nam

HEAVY U.S.-PUPPET LOSSES ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

* Two U.S. Battalions Destroyed Respectively 56 and 118 Km From Saigon.

ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S NOV. 26, 1968 STATEMENT

THE spokesman of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry published on Nov. 29, 1968 the following statement on the Nov. 26, 1968 statement of the U.S. State Department:

"On Nov. 26, 1968, the U.S. State Department issued a statement which it said was designed to ensure the questions which had been raised by the Saigon administration about the Paris conference. Though it was allegedly an explanation given by the U.S. to its lackeys, it has misrepresented problems concerning the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the United States. On issues concerning South Viet Nam, the U.S. must talk with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation who is the genuine representation of the South Vietnamese people.

"The Thieu Ky clique are merely a clique of lackeys, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists. There is no question of 'talks between Hanoi and Saigon' to solve the Viet Nam conflict."

"The D.R.V.N. Government firmly insists that the U.S. give up all obstructive moves against the Paris conference."

ON Nov. 26, the spokesman of the Commission for External Relations of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the representative of the United States and the representative of the Saigon administration. In the course of its aggression against Viet Nam, the U.S. has committed most savage crimes against the Vietnamese people, and the present Saigon administration is a stooge of the U.S. The fact that the D.R.V.N. Government will hold talks with the U.S. and the eventual presence of the Saigon administration at such a conference do not imply recognition of the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration by the D.R.V.N. side.

"The representative of the D.R.V.N. Government in Paris has many times rejected the

U.S. proposal for a type of "bilateral" conference.

"As the United States is the aggressor against Viet Nam, the question of ending the U.S. war of aggression and restoring peace in Viet Nam must be settled between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the United States. On issues concerning South Viet Nam, the U.S. must talk with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation who is the genuine representation of the South Vietnamese people.

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"After three weeks of condemning the Saigon puppet administration's blocking the opening of the Paris quadripartite conference whose purpose is to seek a political solution for the Viet Nam problem, and under the impact of harsh criticism of world public opinion, the United States finally had to arrange for its henchman, Nguyen Van Thieu, to promise to send a delegation to the conference table.

(Continued page 2)

* The P.L.A.F. Put More Than 600 Adverse Troops out of Action in Tra Vinh Province (Mekong Delta) Between Nov. 7 and Nov. 18, 620 in the 3 Provinces of Central Trung Bo Between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19 and 830 Close to the 17th Parallel Between Nov. 11 and Nov. 21.

* Devastating P.L.A.F. Artillery Bombardment of Enemy Positions Around Da Nang and in the Cities of My Tho, Vinh Long, Sa Dec, Ca Mau, Pleiku (from Nov. 20 to Nov. 26).



Ach-Ach Unit normal after Hero Nguyen Viet Xuan: it has just downed a RF-4C over Quang Binh skies.

U.S. New Attacks on DMZ and DRVN Territority Denounced

THE Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. made public on Nov. 24 a statement the full text of which follows:

"Since the U.S. was forced to cease unconditionally its air, naval and artillery bombardments on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. more and more U.S. manned and unmanned spy planes and many warships have been encroaching upon the D.R.V.N. airspace and territorial waters. Of late, U.S. encroachments on the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security have been stepped up: From Nov. 13 to 22, 1968, U.S. reconnaissance and fighter planes many times circled over the northern part of the

Demilitarized Zone in the D.R.V.N. and spotted targets for artillery shelling from the southern part of the Demilitarized Zone and from warships. The villages of Vinh Quang, Vinh Giang and Vinh Son were bombarded. On Nov. 20, 21 and 22, 1968 the U.S. fired round after round of heavy guns on Vinh Quang and Vinh Giang villages, causing losses in lives and property to the local population.

"It is clear that the U.S. imperialists still

(Continued page 5)

In this issue:

The Americans and Puppets Fight Last-ditch Struggle (continued)

(by C.I. from South Viet Nam)

Special Adviser

Le Duc Tho

Calls for U.S.

Seriousness

and Good Faith

in Paris

UPON his return to Paris after a stay in Hanoi, Le Duc Tho, special adviser to Minister Nuon Thieu, representative of the D.R.V.N. Government, made the following statement at Le Bourget airport on Nov. 31:

RECENTLY, the U.S. Government was forced to unconditionally halt the bombings and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to agree to talks with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with a view to a political solution to the Viet Nam problem. It was a big victory of the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people all over the world, and of the U.S. aggressors as well. But only a few days after that decision, the U.S. already went back from its own words.

The U.S. had announced that a quadripartite conference was to open on Nov. 6 to find a political solution to the Viet Nam problem. But so far because of the U.S. attitude such a conference has not been able to get under way. More over, the U.S. asserts that

it has only agreed to a two-side conference. This is intended to play down the role of the D.R.V.N. who is the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people and who is fully competent to settle all problems regarding South Viet Nam. There at heart people of the U.S. must be held fully responsible for the delay in the quadripartite conference.

The U.S. has declared cessation of the bombings and all acts involving the use of armed force against the D.R.V.N. But the fact is that it still continues to carry out reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam, thereby violating the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N.

The U.S. has also repeatedly charged the D.R.V.N. with artillery shelling across the demilitarized zone. But it is the U.S. which has seriously violated the demilitarized zone. On Nov. 16 and 17, the U.S. repeatedly bombarded both banks of the Ben Hai River from the southern part.

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The holding of the quadripartite conference does not involve recognition on the part of the D.R.V.N. of the present Thieu-Ky puppet administration, a bellicose, wicked and corrupt administration. The South Vietnamese people have deeply and justly rejected the puppet administration and demand recognition of their independence and freedom. They demand recognition of the U.S. role in the present situation.

Take the four points of the D.R.V.N. Government and the five points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the basis for a political solution to the Viet Nam issue. They conform with the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which the D.R.V.N. Government has always strictly respected.

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(Continued from page 1)

However, in the Nov. 26, 1968 statement of the U.S. State Department, the United States, using equivocations and quibbles, once again distorted the character of the quadripartite conference on Viet Nam in an attempt to stamp out the Vietnamese traitors, its henchmen, and deny the role of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The U.S. has also impudently urged the Vietnamese people to cease their fight while it continues to intensify its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and to greatly violate the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation strongly condemns U.S. obscene aggressive scheme and has faith which is transparent in the U.S. State Department. It once again reaffirms that:

1. As the United States is the aggressor in South Viet Nam and as the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the leader and organizer of the South Vietnamese people's victorious fight against the U.S. aggressors, to peacefully solve the South Viet Nam problem, the United States must enter into talks with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation on the basis of the five points of the Front. The Saigon puppet administration is but an instrument for the U.S. aggression. It represents nobody.

2. To fight against the aggressors is an inalienable right of any nation. If the United States persists in its aggression against South Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people with fight to a finish in order to achieve their national independence and peace.

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THE NORTH GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH NORTH VIET NAM WORKERS AND PEASANTS EAGERLY TURN PRESIDENT HO'S APPEAL INTO DEEDS

ACTING upon President Ho Chi Minh's appeal of Nov. 1, 1968 issued after the U.S. had been forced into an unconditional halt of the bombardments on North Viet Nam, the North Vietnamese workers and peasants have launched new emulation drives to boost production and have recorded many new successes.

In the Quang Ninh Coal Area, many new seams and tunnels named "Nov. 1" have been put into commission ahead of schedule. Many production and work units have drawn up supplementary plans with a view to an all round fulfillment of their yearly plans. In the first 5 days of "technical demonstrations", workers of coal production units of the Hoa Gai Coal corporation made up 200,000 tons of coal.

Within 5 days "acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's appeal" many enterprises in Haiphong overfulfilled their yearly plans by at least 10 per cent. The Duyen Hai, Kien Thiet and "May 1st" engineering factories have turned out over 300 more vermiform processing machines and many more machines for agricultural co-ops.

Striving for a successful year-long year cultivation, the farmers in Ha Tinh province have overcome many difficulties caused by enemy destruction. Rice and other crops in their swaying plan by 10 to 25 per cent, producing as much as in the fortnight

previously. In Ha Tinh, workers at the phosphate, ash and saucer enterprises have re-organized their shifts to make full use of their machinery. By improving the dynamite method, workers at the phosphate extraction site have increased their productivity by 300 per cent.

During the past few weeks, the co-op farmers in Quang Binh province have continued to level bomb craters and reclaim waste land so as to put some 1,500 more hectares under crops in this winter-crop cultivation.

At the same time, co-op farmers of Quang Hung village, Quang Trach district, reclaimed nearly 100 hectares which had been devastated by U.S. bombs.

Days of Response to President Ho's Call" and "Assistance to Blood-Sealed South Viet Nam" have been organized at many co-ops in Nghe An province. Within a week after President Ho launched his appeal, the co-operatives in 12 districts prepared thousands more tons of compost, and grew hundreds more of hectares of sweet potatoes (a kind of green manure), and 600 more hectares of vegetables. A drive of enthusiasm and productivity on the fields "has been launched among the co-ops in Nam Dinh district.

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Nguyen Thi Thu Lan, a Nghe An paper mill model worker and member of the provincial People's Council.

Hard Work and Watchfulness

THE first person I met in the fields was a cadre of the village

on November 3, shortly after the appeal was broadcast over the radio. He said he had been practically lured by Ho Chi Minh's words:

"So long as a single aggressor remains in our country we must fight on and wipe him out."

The militia company and the local youth organization made more and more things ready before going to the meeting. They brought with them tools, spades and baskets. After the meeting they stayed behind for a while to bid farewell to a young man who was to go up to Hanoi.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

By the end of Sept., 1968, the U.S. had launched 75% of its yearly production plan, or 4% higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Its High-cap branch 1967, and its Quang Binh branch 200% of its annual plan.

The regional industries of Haiphong city have carried out research on, and started producing, 30 kinds of drugs for domestic animals. In the winter of 1968-1969, 100% of the cattle and fowl of the agricultural co-ops in the city's outskirts were inoculated.

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Hanoi Press...

All U.S. Encroachments Upon D.R.V.N. Will Be Met With Relevant Force

U.S. recent acts of war against our country constitute a very violent challenge to progressive public opinion in the world. They are fanning up the flames of anger among the Vietnamese people and stiffening their determination to fight and to win. With their high vigilance and preparedness, the North Viet Nam

armed forces and people have since Nov. 21 shot down 8 American planes.

From Nov. 23 to 25, the armed forces in Quang Binh and Nghe An daily punished the U.S. aggressors by shooting 3 American planes and capturing a number of air pilots.

The U.S. imperialists have

been speaking of "peace" and "negotiations" but obviously they have not yet given up their aggressive design upon our country. They continue encroaching upon the D.R.V.N.'s sovereignty and security and stepping up their aggressive war in South Viet Nam.

U.S. Defense Secretary Clark Clifford recently threatened on Nov. 24 that the U.S. would "keep pressure on and that would include bombing if necessary" and "has no intention to discontinue reconnaissance flights over North

Viet Nam."

It is not clear that for all the "pressure" of more than half a billion American troops after over 3 years of an all-out war, the U.S. has been driven into a serious predicament? Is it not clear that after months of increased "pressure" on North Viet Nam by means of air force, the U.S. has lost more than

3,500 aircraft and thousands of pilots, and finally was forced to declare unconditional cessation of the bombardments upon our country. They continue encroaching upon the D.R.V.N.'s sovereignty and security in their war in Viet Nam so far?

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The Americans and Puppets Fight Last-ditch Struggle

(by C.L. from South Viet Nam)

(Continued from last issue)

II — WASHINGTON POLITICAL AND MILITARY SCHEMING IN SOUTH VIET NAM

FOLLOWING the general attacks and concerted uprisings of the Southern armed forces and people early this Spring, the U.S. aggressors have had to fall back on a strategic defensive all over the country. Their "search-and-destroy" and "pacification" strategy has bitterly failed. In face of the disintegration of the puppet army and administration, the serious troop shortage in the U.S. Expeditionary Corps caused by the ever rising casualty rate and the growing field requirements, and especially the surging revolutionary high tide, the U.S. aggressors have lost the hope of winning the war and, as they have been driven completely into a strategically defensive position fraught with passivity, and are seeking new ways to get the upper hand in their defensive posture, in each of their "steady state" backward."

MILITARILY, their present four strategic objectives are:

1. To carry out their "stay-and-kill" strategy, dig in to try to worst as in their defensive posture.
2. To hold cities, main arteries and key areas at any price and at the same time

up the supplying of equipment of the same standard as the U.S. armed forces.

In using for the time being U.S. troops as a shield for the puppet army until the latter is strong enough to take over the combat role of U.S. troops.

In striving to deplete our man-power and striking violently with aircraft and artillery at the liberated areas and our supply routes and strong depots with a view to weakening us to the point that we can no longer keep up our offensives, then with military pressure, imposing their terms on us in a political solution to end the war.

Apart from these sinister schemes, the U.S. aggressors have also contemplated cynical and wicked manoeuvres: in case they were compelled to stop all the bombing of North Viet Nam they would concentrate their aerial forces and Fleet in fierce attacks against so-called "infiltration routes" to block the flow of aid to the South from the North, exercise strict control over the borderlands, the demarcation line and the coastal areas, further strengthen key positions and extend the size of raiding operations, etc.

By these measures, they hope to turn the tide and try to keep the situation from worsening.

POLITICALLY, the U.S. pursue the following three strategic objectives:

1. To prevent the collapse of the puppet army and administration, that is to maintain its political mainstay at all costs and put a legal face on its presence in South Viet Nam and conceal its ugly aggressive nature.
2. To curb North Viet Nam's support for the South and isolate the South politically and politically so as to subdue and annex it.
3. To strengthen the role of the puppet administration and put it back on its feet in its present losing posture.

To achieve these strategic objectives, the U.S. aggressors have worked out a series of measures.

As far as the puppet administration is concerned, they are trying hard to preserve the puppet and the puppet army, and the puppet "Senate", "House of Representatives" and "National Assembly" and "constitutionality" of their lackeys and the various

bodies they have created through fake elections. They will endeavour to ramp up the puppet administration, and cover up its rottenness with a glamorous veneer. They are busy getting rid of elements who do not fall in line with them by means of the anti-corruption campaign and at the same time enacting different ways to renege the puppet administration, when necessary and in keeping with their political needs. They are ruthlessly ousting those military commanders whose loyalty to the U.S. is inconsistent with U.S. stance, hoping to build a military apparatus completely suited to the U.S. objective.



P.L.A.F. men on Tien Giang River (a tributary of the Mekong)

violate to the puppet administration. They also are actively trying to set up various kind of puppet organizations and reactionary leaders of various kind, which could serve their long-term scheme to dominate the whole of Southeast Asia and realize their global strategy. Unable to win militarily, they hope to paralyze our struggle by other means. Incapable of achieving a quick victory, they contemplate retreating step by step steadily, and scraping some "gains" in their defensive posture. After having squandered nearly two billion dollars and committed more than half a million troops to the South Viet Nam battlefield, they have been able to reap nothing more than an inglorious failure, both military and political. Now they hope to carry the day in a political, economic, social and psychological contest.

As the direct replacement of American troops, far from securing any victory, has only exposed them as more aggressors, now they want to preserve their forces by digging in and to return to the traditional improved trick of an army of aggression, namely, the use of the "coastal" and "inland" as a neo-colonialist pattern. Their setbacks as they grow seem to strengthen their adhesion to their aggressive ambition. They seek the most cynical and vicious ways to promote their neo-colonialist interests.

Their subjectivism has blinded U.S. strategists to a higher degree. Being driven to the wall, they still bank heavily on deception not only to get out of their passiveness, but also to the most of their precarious position.

Next issue:
III — U.S. scheme, a certain complete flop.

IN THE LIBERATED ZONE OF SOUTH VIET NAM

Village B. preserves its freedom

Village B. lies in a rather difficult terrain. Opposite to it is then Tru city to the left, is an enemy post defended by notorious thugs, and behind it is the wide Nam Long river teeming with enemy vessels. In spite of this handicap, the very first night of the generalised attacks and uprisings early this year, its inhabitants rose up arms, beating tom-toms and tins, encircling the "New Life" hamlet, and using loudspeakers to call enemy troops at two positions — To Duoc and Tru So — to surrender. They seized more than 30 weapons of different types, captured and punished more than 30 puppet officials and secret agents and equipped the first armed detachment of the village with weapons captured from the enemy. Thus, after more than two decades under the enemy's grip, Village B. was completely liberated. Its liberation left an important loophole in the enemy's defense perimeter around the city. Inspired by this setback, the enemy reacted madly. He resorted to all perdition and brutal manoeuvres, from using flying spies into the village for probing and sabotage activities to launching fierce air and artillery strikes and concentrating troops for relentless counter-attacks, sometimes 3 or 4 daily. The enemy's war effort, however, could never match the resolve of the inhabitants of B. village. All them old and young, men and women, thousands as one, were determined to fight and not to let the control of the village slip back into the enemy hands. Everybody had his assigned task, all set to build the fighting village and hamlets and strengthen their ranks militarily and politically. He was met everywhere by the village guerrillas' gun in strength and their fighting capacity increased day by day. At first they could wipe out 5 or 7 enemy soldiers at most in each battle. Gradually, they succeeded in destroying whole squads of them. Liberated B. village continued to stand firm under the very nose of the enemy.

It is safe to say that all its inhabitants have turned fighters. With any weapon he can get hold of, everybody is in full preparedness.

U.S. New Attacks...

(Continued from page 1)

deliberately persist in their acts of war and gross encroachments upon the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security in contravention of U.S. President Johnson's Nov. 23, 1968, very statement. The above acts of the U.S. constitute a serious challenge to the peace and stability of the world and the United States.

"The Government of the D.R.V.N. sternly denounces the above acts of war of the U.S. and demands that the latter cease all good all encroachments upon the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security. The D.R.V.N. Government severely warns that the U.S. Government should bear the responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom."

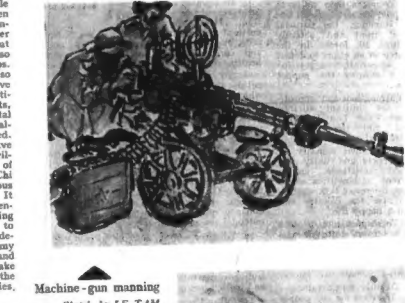
At 10:30 hrs on Nov. 25, 1968, U.S. aircraft violated the airspace of the Democratic

PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS from South Viet Nam

An exhibition of 1,000 odd painting and drawings including sketches, water-colours, cartoons, etc., from South Viet Nam was recently held in Hanoi. We give below some samples of the exhibits.



An A-A defence unit Water-colour by TAN CUONG



Machine-gun manning Sketch by LE TAM



Model fighter Ung Van Lien of Saigon-Gia Dinh Sketch by CO TAN LONG CHAU

Republic of Viet Nam over Nghe An province. The local armed forces and people shot down an A-1, and captured its pilot. The U.S. fired 100 rockets on the area where the plane had been downed. The same day, at 11:30 a.m., U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed an area in Quang Binh province. The local armed forces and people brought down an F-4, and took prisoner its pilot. At 8 and 11:15 a.m. on Nov. 26, 1968, U.S. aircraft again twice bombed and strafed the above-aid area in Quang Binh province.

The spokesman of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry on Nov. 26 issued a statement strongly denouncing the above acts of war of the U.S. The statement stressed that these were in contradiction with President Johnson's own words about a cessation of "all air, naval and artillery bombardment" on the whole D.R.V.N. territory.

GI's stampede at Khe Sanh

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

THIS week's combat news is marked by a major P.L.A.F. success—one in Tay Ninh province and the other in Long An. On Nov. 16, a battalion of the First Air Cav. was destroyed at Thien Ngan, 26 km north northwest of Tay Ninh and 118 km northwest of Saigon. Ten days later, a U.S. force just belittled to Choi Moi (56 km west northwest of Saigon) was virtually wiped out after less than an hour's fighting.

In all other sectors across South Viet Nam, guerrilla

TWO U.S. BATTALIONS DESTROYED:

IN Long An province, on Nov. 15, following an artillery barrage, a U.S. infantry force nearly the size of a battalion was belittled to Choi Moi 26 km west northwest of Saigon. To thwart the planned escape, in this area, the P.L.A.F. made at dawn on Nov. 11, a surprise attack. On the enemy encampment. After 55 minutes' fighting they completely destroyed it with its C.P., all

gone, the P.L.A.F. regional troops and guerrillas fought off a major sweep conducted by puppet divisions 9 and 21 with tank and artillery support between November 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16 and 17 during which they killed, wounded or captured 650 adverse troops, grounded a helicopter and destroyed an armored car.

On Nov. 18, the P.L.A.F. attacked a base camp of a puppet security forces battalion in the city. They destroyed enemy pockets of resistance with hand grenades and machineguns, and after 10 minutes' fighting, they wiped out the C.P. and companies 881 and 837, killed or wounded over 100 enemy soldiers, took many prisoners and routed the remainder. In Central *Trang Bo*, *Giai Phong* Press agency reported, between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19, the armed forces of *Quang Nam*, *Quang Ngai* and *Binh Dinh* provinces put 600 adversaries out of action (one South Korean company, 1 puppet companies and a U.S. platoon completely written off the matter roll). In *Da Nang* and in

U.S.-PUPPET CRIMES PILE UP IN SOUTH VIET NAM

THE Committee for Denunciation of War Crimes of the U.S. Imperialists and Henchmen in South Viet Nam has issued a communication on the heinous crimes perpetrated by the U.S.-puppets in South Viet Nam in the 45 days ending Nov. 15.

The communication, released by *Giai Phong* Press Agency, said:

In Oct., the U.S. and its henchmen conducted several large-scale raids in Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Tay Ninh, Ben Tre and other provinces of South Viet Nam, devastating hundreds of hamlets and massacring thousands of civilians.

A big force of American and puppet troops was deployed into a raid lasting more than half a month in the Mekong delta with the support of more than 400 war vessels, and hundreds of aircraft and artillery pieces. In Ben Tre, an operation was mounted from Sep. 13 to Oct. 25, with the participation of 300 vessels, hundreds

of aircraft including B-52s, and U.S. brigades and more than three puppet regiments. As reported by Radio Saigon, during the 24 hours from the morning of Oct. 17, 43 battalion or bigger size actions were carried out by puppet troops in Sa Dec province.

More than 320 civilians mostly women and children were killed during a sweep by *Phu Hung* Hi troops in Dong Bo area, Khanh Hoa province, from Oct. 28 to early November.

At the same time, many rice-planting operations were undertaken by U.S.-satellite and puppet troops. Hundreds of tons of rice of the people in *Phu Nam* Dong, *Phu Nam* Tay and *Kien Son* areas, Quang Nam province, were taken away by the raiders.

Along with these ground actions, the US has increased the level of B-52 bombing.

UPI reported on Oct. 29 that in a sortie on Tam Hoa

(Continued page 7)

Military Operations

warfare chiefly conducted by guerrillas and regional troops inflicted serious losses on the enemy. In the Mekong delta, a series of offensives in Tra Vinh province cost puppet Divisions 9 and 12 more than 600 casualties in a 12-day period from Nov. 7 to Nov. 18.

In the 3 coastal provinces of Central Truong Bo (Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh) too adverse soldiers were put out of action between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19. U.S.-puppet losses were even heavier in northern Quang Tri, close to the 17th parallel: 830 men including 700 G.I.s killed, wounded or captured, 18 planes and helicopters shot down, 16 vessels sunk and 24 military vehicles destroyed between Nov. 11 and Nov. 31.

Meanwhile, Liberation artillerymen remained very active. In a week, from Nov. 20 to Nov. 26, their shells took a heavy toll of enemy lives in his positions and bases, such as the airfields of Da Nang and Nuoc Nam (near Da Nang), 3 sub-sector in the same area, enemy C.P.s in the cities of My Tho, Soc Trang and Ca Mau, Mekong delta.

communication gear and tent barracks and seized all the weaponry.

On Nov. 15, a battalion of the U.S. First Air Cav. was belittled into the Thien Ngan area (118 km northwest of Saigon) to relieve the beleaguered puppet Rangers in Tay Ninh province. Early next morning, the P.L.A.F. put this U.S. encampment under siege and assaulted it. After 30 minutes' fighting, they controlled the terrain and made short work of the U.S. battalion.

In the same province, between Nov. 17 and Nov. 21, during engagements in different points, regional troops killed or wounded 220 enemy troops, mostly Americans, and brought down 5 helicopter gunships.

Earlier, on Nov. 9, regional troops intercepted a puppet company at Thien Ngan, inflicting 100 casualties, then shooting down 5 helicopters.

GUERRILLA WARFARE ACROSS THE COUNTRY

IN Tra Vinh province of Mekong delta, 110 km South southwest of Sai-

tech-in, some of which drew 400 or 500 participants, to openly demand "restoration of peace", "talks with the N.F.L." and "overthrow of the Thieu-Ky-Huung war cabinet and formation of a peace government".

These events have had such repercussions in the country and abroad that the frightened Thieu-Ky-Huung clique is reported by AP to have decided to plant in the puppet army 1,200 officers chosen from among its most trusted agents, to control the thought and acts of the military. The "priority" according to this psychological war plan is due, according to a Buddhist leader quoted by AFP on Nov. 20, to the fact that the strongest feeling for peace is actually found not only among the ranks and files but also among officers and even generals.

Peace Movement Set Up in Saigon

A MOVEMENT for the Restoration of Peace was founded on Nov. 10 during a meeting held at An Quang pagoda (Saigon) by representatives of different social strata in the area under provisional U.S.-puppet control. *Thanh Dze*, organ of Buddhist circles in enemy-held areas, reported.

Many mass organizations, religious communities and political groups were represented at this important meeting.

Since the beginning of this month, the Saigon population has held many



This photo was taken by an anonymous GI in Viet Nam who sent it to a Chicago publication called Viet Nam GI where it first appeared

Saigon Students Oppose Forcible Conscription

Students in Saigon met on Sunday Nov. 24 to oppose forcible conscription of students by the puppet authorities to make up for the increasing battle losses. It is learned from Saigon reports.

The participants in the meeting approved a "defence department" to the puppet "defence department" to amend the new general mobilization law and urging draft deferment for

the students "who failed their final exams". The resolution also protested against the Thieu-Ky-Huung clique for occupying the Students' Union headquarters in Saigon earlier this month, the same sources said.

The puppet clique called in police to disperse the gathering and arrested three students, Tran Van Long, Nguyen Tan Kiet and Nguyen Thanh Long. The first two were leading members of the "Students' Committee to Campaign for Draft Deferment" and the third, Acting-Chairman of the Faculty of Letters Students' Executive Board.

These fascist moves have been strongly protested by Saigon students who termed the arrests "a violation of university freedom", the sources added.